

The subspecific name is derived from the Gr., *eu*, well, + *thales*, fed.

## LITERATURE

ANCEY, C. F.

[1881. ———— Le Naturaliste, ser. 1, 1: 404, 1881.  
*teste* Fulton.]

1887. Description of North American shells. Conchologists' Exchange, 2 (5): 63-64, Nov. 1887.

DALL, W. H.

1905. Land and fresh-water mollusks of Alaska and adjoining regions. Harriman Alaska Expedition, 13: i-xii, 1-171, text figs. 1-118, pl. 1-2, 1905.

PILSBRY, H. A.

1928. Species of *Polygyra* from Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific Coast states. Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences Philadelphia, 80: 177-186, text figs. 1-13, Aug. 1928.

1931. *Polygyra columbiana* megasoma (Dall). . . NAUTILUS, 44 (3): 101-102, Jan. 1931.

---

## LAND SNAILS COLLECTED AT UGANIK BAY, KODIAK ISLAND

BY WALTER J. EYERDAM

The report on "Land Snails of Kodiak"<sup>1</sup> by S. Stillman Berry in THE NAUTILUS, 1937, pp. 87-88, reminded me that I should contribute the results of a small collection that I made on the shore of Uganik Bay in October, 1924.

At that time I was cooper on the great 2200-ton, 5-masted schooner "Bianca" which had been built during the war for the Australian Government. It had made only one round trip to that southern continent. In 1924 she was sold to a fishing company, and used during the Summer as a herring saltery. The Fall herring fishing was finished at Red Fox Bay on Shuyak Strait, Afognak Island when we got orders to proceed to Halibut Cove which is on Cook's Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula, not far from Seldovia, where we would try our luck at Winter herring fishing. Our ship with most of the Summer and Fall herring stowed in the hold and with about 40 men and women aboard was being

<sup>1</sup> Kodiak is the old Russian spelling. Kodiak is now in general use.

towed by the steamer "Redondo" toward the Winter fishing grounds during a very heavy storm. The tow hawser broke twice and a cable was then used but it also snapped finally, and then we drifted for two days and nights, down Shelikof Strait and into Uganik Bay, which is a long indentation of the N. W. shore of Kodiak Island. We chose the end of the south arm of the bay for anchorage, where we stayed during the first half of October until the "Redondo" came back. Part of the passengers were taken aboard the steamer, which towed the "Bianca" out to the sea again. The Winter fishing was, of course, given up, and she started on her return trip to Seattle. After 6 weeks of a very stormy voyage, the "Bianca" was completely wrecked in a terrific snow storm, not far from Cape Flattery, in the strait of Juan de Fuca, on December 26, 1924. The crew was rescued through the heroic efforts of Alolph Mortensen, the second mate, who swam through the heavy surf with a line, tied it to a tree and then rigged up a boatswain's chair, with which each man was carried to safety. The ship was nearly broken in half, but the second mate went back on the wreck to the severely injured first mate and stayed 2 weeks longer, until rescued by a fishing boat.

While anchored in the south arm of Uganik Bay, I went ashore on several occasions, for water and firewood, or to roam along the beaches. I utilized part of this time to search diligently for land shells. At this particular spot the Kodiak bears were numerous. Bear trails were large and well worn and are, in fact, the only paths that one can follow. If one got up at the break of day, he could be sure of seeing one or more of these huge beasts. Seventeen bears were sighted at the same time one morning.

There are no coniferous trees on this part of the island, but cottonwoods and alders are plentiful in the valleys and grass and other herbage grows rank and high and is very difficult to walk through in the late Summer and Fall. A dominant large perennial herb is the wild rhubarb, *Heracleum lanatum*.

I have visited parts of Kodiak and Afognak Islands on numerous occasions, in different years, and always looked for land shells at each opportunity to do so. Most of the results were very poor except ashore near our anchorage, on the west side, near the end of the south arm of Uganik Bay. This is the only place that I have found it worth while to look for land shells.

The following species were taken during the several hours that I collected in that locality, about the middle of October, 1924. They were all identified by Mr. Vanatta.

*Euconulus fabricii* (Beck). 43 specimens at grass roots.

*Euconulus fulvus alaskensis* (Pilsbry). Under cottonwood logs and dead leaves. Like Dr. S. S. Berry, I found practically no difference between this variety and the typical species which I collected in Kamchatka in 1925 and in 1928, and which I suspect is really the varietal form. I have some specimens from Vancouver Island that are labeled with the same name that are more amber colored and with a slightly greater height than the northern shells. These approach *Euconulus trochiformis* Mtg., and are probably that species. I also have *Euconulus fulvus alaskensis* Pilsbry, that I collected on Unimak, Akutan, Unalaska and Atka Islands, that are exactly the same as those from Kodiak Island and Kamchatka.

*Pristiloma arcticum* (Lehnert). Several specimens under wild rhubarb.

*Discus cronkhitei* (Newcomb). About 300 specimens. Very common at the base of wild rhubarb and grass roots. Like those of S. S. Berry found at Karluk, Kodiak Island, these are for the most part smaller than the typical race. They are similar in color and with slight sculpture compared with the Kamchatka specimens, being a light greenish yellow brown, are quite smooth but are much less in size. The habitat and environment and climate is similar. There is, quite likely, an imperceptible intergradation between these two forms. The specimens which I collected at Yakima, Washington, are more like the typical. They are normal size, much darker brown than the northern form and have a well defined sculpture which is easily visible. It may be quite justifiable to describe the northern form as a new sub-species and the one from Kamchatka as a variety, but whoever undertakes a revision of the western form of this species should have a great many specimens at hand for comparison from many localities.

*Punctum conspectum* (Bld.). 1 specimen, under wild rhubarb.

*Vitrina alaskana* Dall. 12 specimens; a smaller race. Under wild rhubarb leaves and grass roots.

*Retinella radiatula* (Alder). 8 specimens, typical. Under wild rhubarb and grass roots.

*Vertigo modesta* Say. 15 specimens. Under decaying cotton-wood logs.

*Columella edentula* (Drap.). 25 specimens. Under dead alder leaves (*Alnus hirsuta*).

*Succinea chrysis* Westerl. 22 specimens. Under dead alder leaves. The mature specimens are large, (24 mm. long by 15 mm. wide). The aperture is of a beautiful golden red amber color.

*Succinea rusticana alaskana* Dall. Several specimens. Under wet springy moss along a small ditch.

*Succinea grosvenori* Lea. 9 specimens, in wet moss.

It is possible that a more intensive search in this locality would reveal other species of land shells.

The rain of fine ash from the eruption of Katmai across Shelikof Strait does not seem to have fallen as heavily in this section as it did on Afognak Island and some parts of Kodiak Island, where the ash fell several feet deep. Vegetation seems not to have been adversely affected, but it may have been disastrous to certain species of land snails in districts where ash fell deeply. This may partly explain the absence of these animals in some rather promising looking spots that I have visited.

---

### WENDELL CLAY MANSFIELD

Wendell Clay Mansfield was born on June 9, 1874, in Charlotte Center, in western New York, a little to the south of Lake Erie and to the east of Lake Chautauqua. His A.B. degree was received from Syracuse University in 1908. For the two years following his graduation he taught science in the secondary schools. On June 20, 1910, he entered the Federal service as preparator to Dr. William Healey Dall, replacing the veteran collector Frank Burns. Mr. Mansfield advanced through the usual stages to the rank of Geologist, and in the meantime he had in 1913 received a M.S. degree from George Washington University and in 1927 his doctorate. He was a member of the Geological and Biological Societies of Washington, the Paleontological Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Geological Society of America. His wife, Katherine Gibson Mansfield, died several years ago after a long illness, and there were no children. He accepted